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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/821,073	<b>Applicant(s)</b> PRADHAN, AUROBINDA	
	<b>Examiner</b> Chau Nguyen	<b>Art Unit</b> 2176	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 June 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's submission filed on 06/04/2007 has been entered. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shuping et al (US 6313855, issued Nov 6, 2001) and further in view of Carter, US Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0052920 A1.**

**Regarding claims 1, 12, and 14,** Shuping teaches a method to be performed in a computer system having stored therein an electronic document that is associated with another electronic document, the method comprising:

displaying a view of a selected electronic document on a graphical user interface, the selected document having one of several intrinsic associations with at least one other electronic document. For example, in a method for web browsing, a user selects a web page and it is rendered on the browser as a current page (see Fig 4, items 410, 450) where multiple web pages are contemporaneously displayed in a single window for

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a user to view (Abstract section). The current web page includes hyperlinks (several intrinsic associations) that correspond to future web pages (other electronic documents) (col. 8, lines 1-12).

Shuping does not expressly teach displaying on the graphical user interface while displaying the view of the selected electronic document, a user-selectable command that identifies the intrinsic association and causes a view of the other electronic document that is intrinsically associated with the selected electronic document to be displayed on the graphical user interface. But one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have thought it was obvious based on Shuping's disclosure. Shuping discloses, in the method for web browsing, while the current page is displayed, the user selecting the "backward" navigation button on the tool bar of the browser, which navigates user through the past history of the web page. The past pages and current pages are associated by the history of the browser (col 1, lines 60-63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a backward navigation button on the tool bar of the browser which allowed for navigation to pages prior the current page as taught by Shuping, providing the benefit of having web browsers that display a current web page along with past web pages in a unique browsing environment (Shuping, col 1, lines 7-10).

However, Shuping does not explicitly disclose the types of intrinsic associations including at least a first intrinsic association type where the selected electronic document is a follow-up of the other electronic document, and a second intrinsic

association type where the other electronic document is a follow-up of the selected electronic document; stating which of the selected electronic document and the other electronic document is a follow up of the other; and the input control displayed separately from the selected document in the graphical user interface and configured for being used with any of multiple electronic documents displayed in the graphical user interface.

In the same field of endeavor, Carter discloses within a document, a navigation bar including a number of control items, manages the retrieval from the document storage location and display of document within the document window, and the navigation bar can include an earlier/later button that scrolls the particular navigation parameter (pages 2-3, paragraph [0036]), and Figure 2B shows results from selecting the earlier/later button and the results displayed separately from the selected document in the graphical user interface. In addition, Carter discloses the results shows the earlier button (a second intrinsic association type where the other electronic document is a follow-up of the selected electronic document) and a later button (intrinsic association types) or the later button (a first intrinsic association type where the selected electronic document is a follow-up of the other electronic document) which indicate the navigation direction for each of the navigation parameters (page 3, paragraph [0041]-[0042]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Carter with Shuping to include the types of intrinsic associations including at least a first intrinsic association type where

the selected electronic document is a follow-up of the other electronic document, and a second intrinsic association type where the other electronic document is a follow-up of the selected electronic document; stating which of the selected electronic document and the other electronic document is a follow up of the other; and the input control displayed separately from the selected document in the graphical user interface and configured for being used with any of multiple electronic documents displayed in the graphical user interface. Carter suggests that using the navigation parameters can facilitate efficient identification and display of a document (Abstract).

**Regarding claims 2 and 15**, Shuping teaches the user-selectable command is displayed in response to a user selecting the input control in a toolbar of the graphical user interface. For example, the “backward” button on a tool bar that is selected by a user to command the browser to link and pull up the previous page (col 1, lines 60-61).

**Regarding claims 3 and 16**, Shuping teaches wherein the selected electronic document is intrinsically associated with each of a plurality of other electronic document. For example, in a method for web browsing, a user selects a web page and it is rendered on the browser as a current page (Shuping, see Fig 4, items 410, 450) where multiple web pages are contemporaneously displayed in a single window for a user to view (Shuping, Abstract section). The current web page is displayed in the second panel and identifies a hyperlink (which examiner interprets as a user selectable

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command to go to another linked page) in the current page to retrieve and render the future web page in a third panel, all embedded within a single window (Abstract section)

displaying on the graphical user interface a plurality of user-selectable commands in the input control for displaying views of the plurality of other documents, each of the plurality of user-selectable commands identifying the respective intrinsic association. For example, the “backward” button on a tool bar that is selected by a user to command the browser to link and pull up the previous page (Shuping, col 1, lines 60-61).

**Regarding claim 4**, Shuping, however, does not explicitly disclose wherein the intrinsic associations between the selected electronic document and each of the plurality of other electronic documents belong to any of the several types of intrinsic associations.

In the same field of endeavor, Carter discloses the navigation bar includes buttons that specify the criteria such as button could specify criteria for documents relating to a particular subject, and the navigation could include a type button that limits criteria to documents of a particular type (page 3, paragraph [0037]). In addition, Carter discloses the navigation bar includes an earlier/later button, a time button, a day of the week button, a date button, a month button, a week button, and a year button (page 3, paragraph [0040]). Moreover, Carter discloses using either the earlier button or the latter button, the day of the week can be incremented to Friday or decremented to Thursday, and these button indicate the navigation direction for each of the navigation parameters (page 3, paragraph [0042]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Carter and Shuping to include wherein the intrinsic associations between the selected electronic document and each of the plurality of other electronic documents belong to any of the several types of intrinsic associations. Carter suggests that using the navigation parameters can facilitate efficient identification and display of a document (Abstract).

**Regarding claim 5**, Shuping, however does not explicitly disclose grouping the plurality of user-selectable commands according to the several types of intrinsic associations.

Carter discloses in Figures 2A and 2B that user selecting earlier/later button 200 produces the navigation bar which includes earlier buttons and later buttons for each of the navigation parameters, type window button, subject window button, group size window button... (page 3, paragraph [0042]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Carter and Shuping to include grouping the plurality of user-selectable commands according to the several types of intrinsic associations. Carter suggests that using the navigation indicators, a user can vary navigation parameters and display a closest-fit document in the document window that whose identification parameters correspond closely to the previously display document.



**Regarding claims 6 and 18,** Shuping does not expressly teach the electronic documents forming a hierarchy, but one would interpret Shuping disclosure as rendering it obvious. Shuping discloses past, current and future web pages (col 2, lines 15-25). By applying the broadest reasonable interpretation, the examiner interprets the past, current and future as a hierarchy arranged in a temporal progression where the past web page is a parent and the future web page is a child of the current web page. This has the same logical relationship as a tree structure because the links can be arranged and traversed like a tree structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret a past, current and future web page as taught by Shuping as equivalent of a hierarchy, providing the benefit of having web browsers that display a current web page along with past web pages in a unique browsing environment (Shuping, col 1, lines 7-10).

**Regarding claims 7 and 19,** Shuping does not expressly teach several types of intrinsic associations provides navigation upward in the hierarchy, but one would interpret Shuping disclosure as rendering it obvious. Shuping discloses past, current and future web pages (col 2, lines 15-25). By applying the broadest reasonable interpretation, the examiner interprets the past, current and future as a hierarchy arranged in a temporal progression where the past web page is a parent and the future web page is a child of the current web page. And going to the past web page is equivalent to going to a parent page or one upward (or prior) in time. This has the same

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logical relationship as a tree structure because the links can be and arranged and traversed like a tree structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret a past, current and future web page as taught by Shuping as equivalent of a hierarchy, providing the benefit of having web browsers that display a current web page along with past web pages in a unique browsing environment (Shuping, col 1, lines 7-10).

**Regarding claims 9 and 13**, Shuping teaches receiving a predetermined ... command. For example, the “backwards” button is a command on the tool bar which is existing before and provides user with functionality (col 1, lines 59-63).

Shuping teaches in response to receiving ... one other electronic document. For example, upon user selecting the “backwards” command, displaying the past web pages prior to the current page (col 1, lines 59-63).

**Regarding claim 10**, Shuping teaches ceasing to display the view of the selected electronic document upon displaying at least one other electronic document. For example, in a conventional browser, upon the user selecting the “backward” button, the conventional browser stops displaying the “current” web page and moves on to display the immediately previous web page (col 2, lines 15-22).

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**Regarding claim 11**, Shuping does not expressly teach displaying another user-selectable command in the input control on the graphical user interface that identifies the intrinsic association and causes the view of the selected document to be displayed on the graphical user interface.

In the same field of endeavor, Carter discloses within a document, a navigation bar including a number of control items, manages the retrieval from the document storage location and display of document within the document window, and the navigation bar can include an earlier/later button that scrolls the particular navigation parameter (pages 2-3, paragraph [0036]). Carter also discloses in Figure 2B which shows results from selecting the earlier/later button and the results displayed separately from the selected document in the graphical user interface.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Carter and Shuping to include displaying another user-selectable command in the input control on the graphical user interface that identifies the intrinsic association and causes the view of the selected document to be displayed on the graphical user interface. Carter suggests that using the navigation parameters can facilitate efficient identification and display of a document (Abstract).

**Claim 17**, Shuping, however, does not explicitly disclose wherein the intrinsic associations between the selected electronic document and each of the plurality of other electronic documents belong to any of the several types of intrinsic associations,

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and wherein the plurality of user-selectable commands is grouped according to the several types of intrinsic associations.

In the same field of endeavor, Carter discloses the navigation bar includes buttons that specify the criteria such as button could specify criteria for documents relating to a particular subject, and the navigation could include a type button that limits criteria to documents of a particular type (page 3, paragraph [0037]). In addition, Carter discloses the navigation bar includes an earlier/later button, a time button, a day of the week button, a date button, a month button, a week button, and a year button (page 3, paragraph [0040]). Moreover, Carter discloses using either the earlier button or the latter button, the day of the week can be incremented to Friday or decremented to Thursday, and these button indicate the navigation direction for each of the navigation parameters (page 3, paragraph [0042]). Carter discloses in Figures 2A and 2B that user selecting earlier/later button 200 produces the navigation bar which includes earlier buttons and later buttons for each of the navigation parameters, type window button, subject window button, group size window button... (page 3, paragraph [0042]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Carter and Shuping to include the intrinsic associations between the selected electronic document and each of the plurality of other electronic documents belong to any of the several types of intrinsic associations, and wherein the plurality of user-selectable commands is grouped according to the several types of intrinsic associations. Carter suggests that using the navigation indicators, a user can vary navigation parameters and display a closest-fit

document in the document window that whose identification parameters correspond closely to the previously display document.

**Regarding claims 8 and 20**, Shuping does not expressly teach association categories provides navigation upward in the hierarchy, but one would interpret Shuping disclosure as rendering it obvious. Shuping discloses past, current and future web pages (col 2, lines 15-25). By applying the broadest reasonable interpretation, the examiner interprets the past, current and future as a hierarchy arranged in a temporal progression where the future web page is a child of the current web page. And going to the future web page is equivalent to going to a child page or one down (or future) in time. This has the same logical relationship as a tree structure because the links can be and arranged and traversed like a tree structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interpret a past, current and future web page as taught by Shuping as equivalent of a hierarchy, providing the benefit of having web browsers that display a current web page along with past web pages in a unique browsing environment (Shuping, col 1, lines 7-10).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments and amendments filed on 06/04/2007 have been fully considered but they are not deemed fully persuasive. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 12 and 14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of

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rejection as explained here below, necessitated by Applicant's substantial amendment (i.e., the types of intrinsic associations including at least a first intrinsic association type where the selected electronic document is a follow-up of the other electronic document, and a second intrinsic association type where the other electronic document is a follow-up of the selected electronic document; stating which of the selected electronic document and the other electronic document is a follow up of the other; and the input control displayed separately from the selected document in the graphical user interface and configured for being used with any of multiple electronic documents displayed in the graphical user interface) to the claims which significantly affected the scope thereof.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chau Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4092. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am – 5:30 pm Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton, can be reached on (571) 272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. On July 15, 2005, the Central Facsimile (FAX) Number will change from 703-872-9306 to 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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